

Burgh of



Greenock

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE BURGH

FOR THE YEAR 1962

BY

Gordon S. Carrick, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.,
Medical Officer of Health



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Medical Officer of Health

HEALTH AND WELFARE DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

GORDON S. CARRICK, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Depute Medical Officer of Health

JOHN B. MORRIS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health

MINNIE ATKIN, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*WILLIAM BOYD, M.B., Ch.B.,

* Half-time on School Health Service.

MARY M. COCHRAN, M.B., Ch.B., (Half-time)

Epidemic Officer and Port Health Inspector

ROBERT FORREST

Superintendent Nursing Officer

MARGARET J. FERRIER, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer

HARRIET MacPHERSON, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Health Visitors

MARY McFARLANE

MARY MacLEOD

FLORA DUNCAN

HELEN C. W. EAGLESHAM

Mrs I. C. HUGHES

ELIZABETH GIBSON

MARGARET McGHEE

JEAN G. WILKIE

MARGARET ROBERTSON

ELEANOR BROCK

Mrs A. F. COOLES

ANNIE McLOONE (*Student*)

MARGARET BOYLE (*Student*)

SARAH TAYLOR (*Student*)

*Infectious Diseases Nurse—ISABEL CRUMLISH **

* Half-time as Mental Deficiency Visitor.

In addition, a nurse of the Greenock District Nursing Association was employed as a whole-time health visitor under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Miss M. McArthur.

Corporation Midwives

Mrs JEAN GILMOUR

JULIA S. BOYLE

Mrs MARY MACKAY

MARY THOMSON

MARGARET STEELE

AMELIA McLEOD

Mrs AGNES ANDERSON

MARY BLAIKIE

In addition, two nurses of the Greenock District Nursing Association were employed as whole-time midwives under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, namely Mrs Agnes Gordon and Mrs M. A. Millar.

Administrative Assistant:—ARCHIBALD McAUSLAND

PERSONNEL—Continued*Office Staff*

MARY A. CORMACK	MARGARET HUNTER
MARGARET WALMSLEY	Mrs MYRA MacCULLOCH
MURIEL A. NELSON	JANET CURRIE
Mrs MORAG G. PREECE	CATHERINE ELLIOTT
HELEN M. CRAIG	ELIZABETH THIRLWALL

Disinfecting Station

GEORGE PETTICREW, District Disinfecting Officer.
 PETER MALLON, Station Disinfecting Officer.

Craigieknowes Clinic

Mrs I. ROBERTSON, Caretaker

Attendants in Charge of Toddlers' Playgrounds

Mrs B. WEBSTER Mrs I. McVICAR Mrs N. ARMOUR Mrs A. McLEAN

Caretaker, Health & Welfare Department

WILLIAM MURRAY*

* Also Removals Officer, part-time

CHIROPODY CLINIC

ELIZABETH J. WATT, Senior Chiropodist
 JOHN ALEXANDER, Chiropodist
 Mrs M. GORDON, Attendant

OCCUPATIONAL CENTRE

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Supervisor
 FREDERICK STOKES, Assistant Supervisor

SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION*School Medical Officers*

MAY D. BELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*WILLIAM BOYD, M.B., Ch.B.

* Half-time, Public Health

School Nurses

ELIZABETH L. CHRICHTON

JESSIE M. N. STRUTHERS

Mrs JOAN TELFER

JEAN McKENDRICK

Office and Clinic Staff

MARGARET McKINNON

JANET BURNS

ROSE HOLMES

WELFARE SECTION*Welfare Officer*

THOMAS SUTHERLAND

Assistant Welfare Officers

PETER DUNN

JAMES FOOTE

Handcraft Instructor

PAMELA M. WATSON

Matron, Belleaire Old People's Home

AGNES SPENCER

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To the SCOTTISH HOME AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT, the
PROVOST, MAGISTRATES and COUNCILLORS of the BURGH of
GREENOCK.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health of
the Burgh for the year 1962.

The year was not marked by any extraordinary incident or
occurrence, but steady progress towards a healthier community was
maintained.

Three activities of the Department are worthy of note. First,
clinics were established for the assessment of pre-school children
showing disorder of development, behaviour, hearing or vision. Secondly,
a mass miniature radiography survey of the employees in factories,
shops and offices, was carried out, bringing to light several unknown
cases of active tuberculosis in the community. Thirdly, the Port
Health Medical Staff assumed new responsibilities in connection with
the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962.

A halt occurred in 1962 in the upward trend in recent years of
deaths due to cancer.

All provisions of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960 not
already in operation became effective during 1962 and steps have been
taken for the development of the mental health services locally.

The birth rate in Greenock in 1962 is the highest since 1947.

During the year the Department lost the services, by retirement,
of Miss Margaret McElwee, senior clerkess, who had given 42 years of
efficient and cheerful work in the Public Health Service.

Again, I record my thanks to the staff of the Public Health
Department for their continued loyal service. I also wish to thank
other officials and members of the Health, Welfare and other Commit-
tees of the Corporation for their continued interest and co-operation
in the work of the Department.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. CARRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1962

Population as estimated at middle of 1962	...	...	...	74,607
Acreage of Burgh	...	...	...	4,159
Density of Population per acre	...	...	...	17.93
Birth-rate per 1,000 of Population	...	...	...	22.8
Illegitimate birth-rate per 100 live births	...	...	...	5.3
Marriage rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	8.2
Death-rate—all causes, per 1,000 of population	...	...	...	13.2
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	0.15
Death-rate—Tuberculosis (respiratory)	...	...	...	0.15
Death-rate—principal epidemic diseases	...	...	...	0.03
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	33
Neo-natal death rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	21
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	23
Maternal death rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	1.14

All rates given are corrected for transfers except where otherwise given.

VITAL STATISTICS 1962

POPULATION—The estimate of the population by the Registrar General at the middle of 1962 is 74,607 which is the figure used as the basis of all statistical calculations unless otherwise stated.

This estimate is a decrease of 195 from that of 1961.

The natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in 1962 is 716. The average of the past ten years is 682.

This expected natural increase of 716 in the population has been totally offset by an apparent migration of 911 citizens to result in the estimated decrease in the population of 195.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE—The number of live births after correction for transfers was 1,698 (915 males, 783 females), and the rate is 22.8 per thousand. This rate is slightly higher than in 1961 and therefore the highest since 1947, the post-war boom year. The average rate for the last five years is 21.3.

The birth rate for Scotland as a whole was 20.1.

Tables I and III give further information on this subject.

INFANT MORTALITY, NEO-NATAL DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS—The number of deaths of children under one year was 56 (32 males, 24 females) which approximates more to the quinquennial average of 53 than did the record low figure (for Greenock) of 46 in 1961.

The infant mortality rate (i.e. deaths within the first year of life) is 33 per 1,000 live births. The rate for Scotland is 27.

The neo-natal death-rate (i.e. deaths within the first four weeks of life) is 21 per thousand compared with 22 in 1961. The quinquennial average is 23. The rate for Scotland in 1962 was 18.

Stillbirths numbered 40 giving a rate of 23 per thousand total births, as compared with the quinquennial average of 25. The rate for Scotland is 20.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATE—The total number of deaths in the burgh in 1962, after correction for transfers was 982 (530 males and 452 females). The death rate is 13.2 per thousand, the highest since 1945. The quinquennial average is 11.8.

The death rate for Scotland in 1962 was 12.2.

The average age of death (excluding infant deaths) is 75 years as against 68 years which is the average of the last five years.

Table II gives further information regarding deaths in 1962.

CAUSES OF DEATHS—The following were the chief causes of death during 1962:—

Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	388 = 40% of total deaths
Malignant Disease	162 = 16% of total deaths
Diseases of the Nervous System ...	143 = 15% of total deaths
Respiratory System	76 = 8% of total deaths
Violence	60 = 6% of total deaths

Diseases of the Circulatory System—Of the number of deaths from this cause 347 were from diseases of the heart with a death rate of 4.65 which is higher than the quinquennial average of 4.10.

For classification and grouping in ages of heart diseases see Table II.

Malignant Diseases—162 deaths (91 male, 71 female) were attributable to cancer in its various forms. This is 8 less than in 1961. The death rate is 2.17 compared with a quinquennial average of 2.16. Thirty-one deaths from respiratory cancer (27 males, 4 females) were recorded as follows:—

Age Group	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85 & over
Males - - -	2	5	12	8	—	—
Females - - -	2	—	2	—	—	—

It is noted that the total number of deaths from cancer is the lowest since before 1957 and is the first check on the rising trend of recent years.

Diseases of Nervous System—The deaths classified in this group totalled 143 of which 128 were due to cerebral haemorrhage, embolism or thrombosis. The death rate from the latter causes was 1.72 while the average for the past five years is 1.61.

Diseases of the Respiratory System—Excluding tuberculosis, these diseases caused 76 deaths which gives a rate of 1.02 compared with 82 deaths and a rate of 1.1 in 1961. The average number of deaths in this group over the last five years has been 68 with a rate of 0.88.

Bronchitis was responsible for 34 of these deaths (23 males, 11 females) of which 24 were over the age of 65 years. The death rate was 0.46 which approximates to the quinquennial average.

Pneumonia accounted for 32 of the total respiratory deaths with a death rate of 0.43. This is greater than the quinquennial average of 0.38. Of these deaths, 6 occurred in children under 1 year of age and 17 in persons over 65 years of age.

Deaths from Violence—These numbered 60 of which 7 (5 males, 2 females) were suicidal, 7 were motor vehicle accidents, 28 (11 males, 17 females) due to accidents in the home and 18 due to other forms of violence. The corresponding figures for 1961 were 6 suicidal, 2 motor vehicles, 20 accidents in the home and 12 others.

Of the accidents in the home, 4 occurred in children under 5 years, 4 in adults between 45 and 64 years, and 19 in persons over 65 years of age.

Tuberculosis—During the year the number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis was 11, which gives a death rate of 0.15 per thousand of the population. This is a slight increase in the record low rate of 1961, but is still the second lowest recorded in Greenock. Column 6 of Table III at the end of this report tabulates the annual incidence of this disease over the years.

There were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1962.

Despite the recent lowering of these figures however, Greenock, in company with the remainder of Renfrewshire, has still a higher death rate from tuberculosis than the average of 0.08 for Scotland.

Principal Epidemic Diseases—(Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, meningococcal infections, measles and influenza). Two deaths occurred in this group, one due to whooping cough and one due to influenza.

The death rate is 0.03 which is lower than the quinquennial average of 0.10.

Diseases of the Digestive System—Deaths referable to this system numbered 33 of which 6 were due to intestinal obstruction and hernia. 10 to gastric and duodenal ulcers, 4 to cirrhosis of the liver, 2 to other diseases of the liver, 4 to diarrhoea, 1 to appendicitis and 6 to other digestive diseases. There were two deaths from diarrhoea in children under 1 year of age, compared with a quinquennial average of 0.6.

Genito-Urinary System—Deaths from diseases of this system totalled 22 of which 9 were due to nephritis or nephrosis. Enlargement of the prostate was responsible for 4 deaths.

Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth—Two deaths were recorded in this group, one attributable to anaemia of pregnancy and the other to pulmonary embolism.

The following table gives the death rate per thousand total births for the period 1940-1962.

Period	Death-rate from Puerperal Sepsis	Death-rate from other Puerperal Causes	Maternal Death-rate
1940—1944	0.94	3.31	4.25
1945—1949	0.36	0.96	1.32
1950—1954	0.48	0.87	1.36
1955	0.00	1.22	1.22
1956	0.00	0.00	0.00
1957	0.59	0.00	0.59
1958	1.21	0.00	1.21
1959	0.59	0.00	0.59
1960	0.00	0.00	0.00
1961	0.57	0.00	0.57
1962	0.57	0.57	1.14

Congenital Malformation—There were 10 deaths from this cause of which 6 occurred in children under 4 weeks old and 2 between one month and 1 year old.

Diseases of Newborn and Early Infancy—These deaths numbered 29 and are classified as follows:—

Birth injuries, post natal asphyxia and atelectasis 13, pneumonia of the newborn 2, diarrhoea of the newborn 1, other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified 13.

The quinquennial average of deaths in this group is 29.

Further information regarding children under one year of age will be found in the section "Care of Mothers and Young Children".

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 1962 there were 1,447 cases of infectious disease ascertained by this department. This figure does not include tuberculosis, venereal disease or scabies. The total is 1,061 less than in 1961 and less than the quinquennial average of 2,296.

Tabulated information regarding infectious diseases may be found in Tables IV, V and VI.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Cerebro-Spinal Fever—Three cases were recorded. No connection between the cases could be found.

Dysentery—78 cases were recorded compared with 131 in 1961 and a quinquennial average of 105. As can be seen from Table V at the end of this report, 40 of the cases were notified in December mostly from outbreaks in two separate hospitals. However, as the bacillus in one hospital was *sonné* and in the other *flexner*, no connection between the outbreaks was established. It is of interest that in the second hospital the outbreak was similar to one of 1961 in the same hospital at the same time of the year but in the latest incident all cases in patients or staff were confined to the female side. Excellent co-operation between hospital staff, infectious diseases hospital, laboratories and public health department, seemed to succeed in containing the outbreaks to their respective places of discovery.

Food Poisoning—75 cases were notified but few of these were confirmed. 68 were actually notified by one medical practitioner.

In four cases, the organisms *salmonella typhi-murium*, *salmonella glostrop* and *staphylococcus aureus* were isolated.

In one large catering organisation it is possible that a major incident of food poisoning was averted by the prospective consumers refusing the food as unsavoury. The pathologist described his findings as disturbing. However, action taken by the Chief Sanitary Inspector will probably prevent a repetition of similar incidents in this type of mass catering.

Jaundice, Acute Infective—No cases under this classification were confirmed during the year.

Malaria—Four cases of malaria were notified; three were in sailors from ships in local harbours.

Pneumonia—122 cases of notifiable pneumonia were ascertained, two of which were of the influenzal type and the remainder classified as acute primary type. The highest incidence occurred in the months of February and March.

Poliomyelitis—For the fourth year running there were no cases of poliomyelitis reported in the burgh.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia—Nine cases of puerperal fever and 40 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year. The quinquennial averages are 3 and 59 respectively.

Scarlet Fever—26 cases of scarlet fever were ascertained with no month outstanding in incidence. The incidence rate per thousand of the population is 0.35.

In 1961 there were 34 cases. The quinquennial average is 59.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid—One case of typhoid fever was confirmed. The patient was a male of 56 years who had a history of indefinite ailment for some weeks before consulting a doctor. No definite source of infection could be discovered.

One case of paratyphoid C occurred in a youth from West Africa studying naval architecture. He developed a carrier condition but as far as is known has not passed on the infection.

Whooping Cough—147 cases were notified this year as against 59 in 1961, and a quinquennial average of 233.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General medical practitioners, parents and others intimated the occurrence of certain other infectious diseases not ordinarily notifiable, and these are discussed below. The figure cannot be regarded as complete but they afford a reasonably good index of incidence in the burgh.

Chickenpox—A large number of cases reported in the month of January, 1962, tailed off quickly in the following months but these figures rose again in November and December. The total of 449 cases for the year was less than the figure of 534 for 1961. The quinquennial average is 626.

Measles—In the past cases of German Measles were grouped with measles and the combined figure for 1962 was 125 cases as against 1,419 cases in 1961 and 20 in 1960. From this year the two diseases are being separated. Thus there were 70 cases of measles and 55 of German Measles. Both diseases occurred in the community at the same time.

Mumps—324 cases were notified during 1962 compared with a quinquennial average of 320.

Pneumonia—(Not otherwise notifiable)—34 cases were notified compared with 27 in 1961, and a quinquennial average of 48.

Venereal Diseases—The number of new cases who attended local clinics this year was as follows:—

Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Non-Specific Urethritis		Other Venereal Conditions		Non-Venereal Conditions	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Resident in the Burgh									
—	—	22	2	94	—	20	6	52	3
Cases attending from Ships;									
1	—	34	—	18	—	15	—	12	—

SCABIES AND VERMIN INFESTATION

During the year there were 681 attendances made by 232 persons for treatment of verminous conditions at the local authority clinics. Of these, 42 men, 46 women and 143 children suffered from scabies, and 1 man was treated for lice infestation.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Bacteriological reports on specimens from the following sources, examined by the Bacteriological Service of the Western Regional Hospital Board, have been intimated to this department:—

Chest Clinic	265
Larkfield Hospital	8
Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital	22
Greenock Royal Infirmary	25
Ravenscraig Hospital	17
Private Practitioners	554
Medical Officer of Health	295
Rankin Memorial Hospital	2
	<hr/>
	1,188

The specimens submitted by the Medical Officer of Health were mostly concerned with epidemiological work such as the search for carriers, infected contacts and possible sources of contamination in cases of food poisoning. A considerable degree of co-operation exists between private practitioners and the Health and Welfare Department in this work.

DISINFECTING STATION

This establishment continued in its two-fold work of dealing with infected clothing and of carrying out general washings for the departments of the local authority.

The total number of articles treated was as follows:—

General Infectious Diseases	163
Tuberculosis	267
Vermin Infestation	2,224
Child Welfare Clinics	3,284
Midwifery	631
Other Health and Welfare Sections	16,850
Other Corporation Departments	14,197
	<hr/>
	37,616

Of these numbers, 7,448 were disinfected by steam, and 988 by disinfectant solution.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

SMALLPOX

In spite of the recently reawakened controversy over the merits and demerits of universal infant vaccination, it is felt that Greenock, being a port in regular contact with infected areas, should aim at maintaining as high an infant vaccination rate as possible. The more infants vaccinated, the smaller will be the complication rate in the future resulting from primary vaccination in adult life. Also it is believed that the immunity response following revaccination is quicker than that following primary vaccinations, and this will be of considerable assistance when dealing with contacts of locally imported cases of smallpox.

Reference is made under the section "Port Health Administration" to the introduction and spread of Smallpox in England in 1962, and the measures taken by this authority in the surveillance of persons travelling to and from infected areas.

All parents of newborn infants are informed by letter and by the Health Visitor in their areas, of the advisability of having their children vaccinated against smallpox in early childhood. Facilities for vaccination are readily available either at the surgery of the family doctor, or at one of the Local Authority Child Welfare Clinics. In all 2,953 vaccinations were performed, 1,444 were primary vaccinations, and 1,509 were re-vaccinations in 1962.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS (LOCKJAW)

Since 1959, protection against the above three diseases has been effected in the main by the use of a triple vaccine—three injections being given at approximately the 3rd, 4th and 5th month and a fourth booster dose at about the sixteenth to eighteenth month of life. The immunity to diphtheria is further boosted on school entry at the age of five years and again at the age of nine years. During the year 1962, there were no cases of diphtheria or tetanus within the burgh. 147 cases of whooping cough were notified.

Number of children immunised:—

	P.H.D.	G.P's.	Total
Diphtheria	394	—	394
Diphtheria Booster ...	1,079	—	1,079
Triple Vaccine	860	356	1,216
Triple Vaccine Booster ...	40	16	56

IMMUNISATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

The Sabin oral Poliomyelitis vaccine was made available by the Scottish Home and Health Department on 1st April of this year. During the period April to June, approximately 7,500 school children in the 5-12 years age group received either a primary course of three doses of vaccine by mouth, or a fourth dose by mouth to boost their previous immunity obtained from a course of three injections of Salk Poliomyelitis vaccine. The vaccination state of the children attending Primary Schools within the burgh had therefore been raised to a high level before the summer months.

During the late spring and early summer months there was evidence in Dundee and Glasgow that poliomyelitis might reach epidemic proportions in Scotland this year. In the week prior to the Greenock Fair Holidays, the Provost issued a personal appeal to the adult population of Greenock to come forward for vaccination prior to leaving on holiday, and as a result about 1,200 people were vaccinated in the few days prior to the holiday period. At the end of the first week of the holiday period, on the 6th July, the Public Health Department was notified that a 4 year old girl was being admitted to Gateside I.D. Hospital as a case of paralytic poliomyelitis. During the week following the notification of the case, approximately 6,000 doses of polio vaccine were administered, mainly to adults in the age group 25-40 years. Over 90% of those coming forward in this age group had never had a course of polio vaccination, or having had one dose by injection previously had failed to return to complete the course.

The Department carried out the policy of priority vaccination recommended by the Scottish Home and Health Department namely:— Age group 6 months - 40 years; only those over 40 years at special risk being eligible for vaccination, and fourth doses only for primary school children aged 5 - 12 years.

Some weeks after the admission of the young girl, when the virology results of the blood specimens taken were available, it was found that the girl's illness was not due to poliomyelitis, but due to an ECHO Type 1 virus which produced symptoms clinically indistinguishable from poliomyelitis. So for the fourth year in succession no cases of polio occurred within the burgh.

In the course of the year 13,179 received their first dose of polio vaccine, 10,201 their second, 11,225 their third and 6,343 their fourth.

TUBERCULOSIS—B.C.G. vaccination against this disease was introduced to the Burgh early in 1950 and is now a well established feature of the campaign against Tuberculosis. Initially B.C.G. vaccination was only offered, where appropriate, to contacts of known cases of tuberculosis. Early in 1952 the scheme was extended, and B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children of school leaving age. Towards the end of 1954, the scheme was further extended to include children under the age of one year. The subject is discussed in greater detail in the chapter headed "Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care".

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

The Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics continued to function throughout the year 1962. All expectant and nursing mothers attending these clinics were advised to attend their own dentist for inspection and treatment if necessary.

A maternity outfit and a supply of disinfectant were issued free of charge to each expectant mother one month before domiciliary confinement. Few post-natal examinations were carried out at the clinics, as mothers confined in hospital generally return there or to their own general practitioners for post-natal examinations.

Mothercraft Classes

These classes were held in fortnightly sessions at Hillend and Wellpark Clinics for the benefit of expectant mothers attending local authority ante-natal clinic sessions. In addition, health visitors from the department held twice weekly classes at Rankin Hospital Ante-natal Clinic sessions, where they were assured of a large audience at each session.

Ante-natal Clinics.

Number of clinics at the end of the year supplied by the

Local Authority	5
Total number of women who attend	222
Total number of attendances	534

Rhesus Factor Examinations.

The number of Rhesus factor examinations performed during the year at Local Authority Ante-natal Clinics was 191, of which 51 were found to be negative.

Maternal Mortality.

The number of deaths resulting from pregnancy or confinement	2
Maternal death-rate	1.14

CHILD WELFARE

The Corporation's Child Welfare Clinics have been in full operation during 1962. Their function has been the prevention of illness and the early detection of defects in infants and young children.

Advice regarding feeding problems and the general management of infant care was given to the mothers attending the clinic. Minor ailments only were treated in the clinics; any defect of a more serious nature was referred to the family doctor and on occasion to a hospital consultant for further investigation and treatment. B.C.G. vaccination, Smallpox vaccination, immunisation against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus and Poliomyelitis vaccination were also provided at the Child Welfare clinics. Two of the clinics provide ultra-violet light treatment for debilitated children.

Mental Deficiency—Screening for Phenylketonuria.

In certain types of case the occurrence of mental deficiency can be prevented, or the degree of deficiency lessened by the early detection of a specific abnormal constituent in the urine, namely phenylpyruvic acid. Early detection, combined with treatment on a special diet, can result in an individual with average intelligence. Late detection results in a low grade mental defective and no subsequent therapy can improve the person's intellectual capacity.

Although the incidence of this form of mental deficiency associated with phenylketonuria is small, it was felt worth while that routine screening of all infants born within the Burgh should be commenced. As from October of this year, the urine of all infants born in the area was tested within 3-6 weeks after birth by the Health Visitor for the district. No abnormal cases have been detected.

Child Welfare Clinics

Number of clinics provided by the Local Authority at the end of the year	5
Number of children who first attended clinics during the year and were at date of first attendance:—	
(a) under one year of age	1,352
(b) over one year of age	457
Total number of attendances during the year by children who at time of attendance were:—	
(a) under one year of age	8,724
(b) over one year of age	2,600

Diagnostic Clinics for Special Defects in Pre-School Children.

In terms of D.H.S. Circular No. 6/1960 relating to the Ascertainment and Management of Deafness in Children, and the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1960, Sect. 7, relating to the ascertainment of mental deficiency in any person not of school age within the meaning of the Education (Scotland) Act 1962, a special clinic was inaugurated in August of this year to provide a service for pre-school children showing disorder of development, behaviour, or special senses i.e. hearing or vision. The early sessions were held at the Elizabeth Martin Clinic only, but by November it became necessary owing to pressure of work to have a weekly session at Hillend Clinic also.

During the period August to December this year, 21 clinic sessions have been held. The number of attendances and the classification of cases examined are given below:—

Attendances	Males	Females	Total
Number of first visits	16	12	28
Number of return visits	17	16	33
Total number of visits	33	28	61

Diagnostic Classification:

A. Amentia	16
B. Behaviour disorder	12
C. Special senses disorders (i) Visual	—
(ii) Auditory	—

Toddlers' Playgrounds.

The four toddlers' playgrounds continued to provide two three-hourly sessions per day from Monday to Friday of each week, the only qualification for admission being age, but when the demand is heavy preference is given to specially deserving cases. These playgrounds have proved to be very popular with Greenock mothers. Free milk as provided in schools, is supplied morning and afternoon, but no other food is given. Average attendance per session at these playgrounds during the year 1962 was as follows:—

(a) Sinclair Street Playground	27
(b) Hillend Playground	28
(c) Lynedoch Street Playground	24
(d) Burns Road Playground	32

Convalescent Home Provision.

There is no provision of this nature by the Local Authority but use was made as in previous years of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Convalescent Seaside Homes at Dunoon. The Corporation gave a donation of 30 guineas for which in return they received 10 subscribers' lines entitling the recipients to two weeks' stay at the home.

HEALTH VISITING

During 1962, an average of 12 health visitors were employed—11 of whom are directly employed by the Corporation and one by Greenock District Nursing Association. In addition, the Assistant Superintendent Nursing Officer devotes two thirds of her time to health visiting. The Refresher Course at St. Andrew's Summer School was attended by two health visitors and other two health visitors attended the Scottish Health Visitors' Association Conference in Edinburgh.

The purpose of attending such courses is to keep the health visitor informed and to educate and advise her as a medical social worker of the continually changing pattern in the public health field, and to be modern in her outlook. The knowledge obtained from these courses is of immeasurable value to the health visitor in her work.

As the town is expanding, still wider areas have to be served. All health visitors walk or use public transport where suitable and available.

The table of visits paid by the health visitors during 1962 shows the number of visits paid, but it must always be remembered that while statistics give an aggregate of visits paid they do not record the time involved in giving advice and in the carrying out of health education, thus promoting positive health in the community.

Group Visited	Number Visited	Total Visits
(a) Children under one year of age ...	3,350	18,672
(b) Children between one year and five years of age ...	6,562	15,061
(c) Tuberculosis cases ...	919	1,175
(d) Accidents in the home ...	5	5
(e) Senior Citizens ...	1,120	1,512
(f) Handicapped Persons ...	14	39
(g) Other cases ...	339	1,060
	<hr/> 12,309	<hr/> 37,524

Number of infants at age six months found to be:—

(a) Breast fed ...	20
(b) Partially breast fed ...	108
(c) Not breast fed ...	1,000

HOME NURSING

During 1962, the home nursing service was continued under the auspices of the Greenock District Nursing Association and the Corporation of Greenock. Nine full-time nurses were employed during the year. Four cars are in constant use in the outlying areas of the Burgh.

The following tables give the record of patients and visits in 1962:—

Number of new patients nursed in 1962	...	657
Number of patients carried forward from 1961	...	232
Total number of cases attended	...	889
Number of visits paid	...	29,357

Included in above figures:—

Number of patients over 65 years nursed	...	368
Number of visits to patients over 65 years	...	20,129
Number of tuberculosis patients nursed	...	35
Number of visits to tuberculosis patients	...	1,142

Nature of new cases nursed:—

Medical	...	556
Surgical	...	94
Gynaecological	...	7

Visits for the purpose of administering injections were as follows:—

Insulin	5,653	Streptomycin	663
Penicillin	385	Mersalyl	613
Anahaemin	33	Seclomycin	4
Imferon	243	Testosterone	123
Cytamen	1,404	Pethidine	33

402 articles were issued on loan during 1962.

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Ten midwives were employed during 1962, eight of these directly by the Corporation of Greenock and two through the Greenock District Nursing Association. One midwife attended the Refresher Course held at Aberdeen.

Seventeen sets of Cyprane-type Trilene apparatus and ten sets of Minnitt-type Gas and Air apparatus are available for use. All midwives are qualified to administer these analgesics.

Midwives' areas continue to extend as the town expands. Taxis are available for emergency cases and always during the night.

The total number of domiciliary births in Greenock during 1962 was 547 which included three stillbirths.

The following are some relevant figures of the work carried out under the Domiciliary Midwifery Scheme:—

Number of Ante-natal visits	...	5,195
Number of Post-natal visits (routine)	...	7,778
Number of post-natal visits (special)	...	14
Total Visits		12,987

Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	—
Cases of Puerperal sepsis	...	—
Cases of Puerperal pyrexia	...	1

The following is a table of domiciliary births classified to show nature of attendance at birth:—

	Cases dealt with under Section 23 (2) of the National Health Service (Scotland) Act, 1947			Other domiciliary cases			Total
	Doctor engaged and present at con- fine- ment	Doctor engaged and not present at con- fine- ment	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	Doctor and Midwife eng'd.	Midwife alone (no doctor engaged)	With- out doctor or mid- wife	
(a) Midwives em- ployed by the Local Author- ity	21	403	—	—	—	—	424
(b) Midwives em- ployed by Vol- untary Organi- sations under arrangements made by the local Authority	10	112	—	—	—	—	122
(c) Other Cases	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals ..	31	515	—	—	—	1	547

It can be assumed that a contraction of the domiciliary midwifery service will result when the bedding accommodation at the Rankin Memorial Hospital is increased, at which time, in view of the recommendations of the "Montgomery Report" the percentage of confinements taking place in hospital should rise to 75%.

CARE OF PREMATURE BABIES

All premature babies born in the district were removed to the Rankin Memorial Hospital Premature Baby Unit.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

The number of illegitimate births during the year 1962 was 91 (54 males, 37 females). This was 13 more than the number in 1961. The quinquennial average is 70. As in the past, assistance was given to unmarried expectant mothers by arranging for hospital confinement if the home conditions were not satisfactory.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of stillbirths in Greenock (corrected for transfers)	40
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	23
Stillbirth rate for Scotland per 1,000 total births	20

CAUSES OF STILLBIRTHS

Hazards of Birth		Causes pre-existing at birth			
		Foetal Abnormality		Maternal, Placental & Foetal Conditions	
Prolonged labour	1	Anencephalus	... 9	Toxaemia	... .. 4
Birth injury 1		Spina Bifida	... .. 1	Accidental	
		Hydrocephalus	... 2	Haemorrhage	... 6
		Others	... .. 1	Macerated foetus	7
				Others	... .. 8
Total — 2		Total — 13		Total — 25	

INFANT MORTALITY

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age	...	...	56
Number of deaths of infants under one month old (neo-natal deaths)	...	...	36
Number of deaths of infants between one month and twelve months (post neo-natal deaths)	...	...	20
	Infant Mortality Rate	Neo-Natal Rate	Post Neo-natal Rate
Greenock	33	21	12
Scotland	27	18	9

The infant mortality rate is higher than that of last year.

Of the neo-natal deaths, 51% were due to prematurity.

The following table shows the Infant Mortality rate for Greenock and Scotland from 1943 to 1962 and as the Infant Mortality rate is composed of two groups (a) neo-natal deaths; and (b) the post neo-

natal deaths, the table has been extended to show the comparative figures of these groups for Greenock and Scotland:—

Year	Infant Mortality Rate		Neo-natal Mortality Rate		Post neo-natal Mortality Rate	
	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland	Greenock	Scotland
1943	80	65	36	33	44	32
1944	81	65	33	33	48	32
1945	74	56	34	28	40	28
1946	62	54	35	30	27	24
1947	64	56	32	28.5	32	27.5
1948	61	45	27	25	34	20
1949	52	41	26	23	26	18
1950	48	39	23	23	25	16
1951	36	37	22	22	14	15
1952	36	35	13	22	23	13
1953	34	31	26	19	8	12
1954	43	31	26	21	17	10
1955	37	30	22	20	15	10
1956	41	29	27	19	14	10
1957	33	29	20	20	13	9
1958	36	28	21	19	15	9
1959	35	28	24	19	11	9
1960	31	26	27	18	4	8
1961	27	26	22	18	5	8
1962	33	27	21	18	12	9

Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 month

Certified Cause of Death	TIME OF DEATH					
	Within 24 hrs.	1 - 7 days	1 - 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total
Prematurity ...	15	5	1	—	1	22
Foetal Deformity	1	2	1	1	1	6
Asphyxia & Birth injury	1	4	—	—	—	5
Pneumonia Newborn	—	—	1	—	—	1
Accidental Asphyxia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total Deaths	18	11	3	2	2	36

Causes of Death and Age at Death of Infants under 1 year old

Certified Cause of Death	Neo-natal	Post Neo-natal			Total
		Over 1 and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 12 months	
Prematurity	22	—	—	—	22
Foetal Deformity	6	2	2	1	11
Asphyxia and Birth Injury	5	—	—	—	5
Pneumonia Newborn	1	—	—	—	1
Accidental Asphyxia	1	1	1	1	4
Respiratory	—	4	3	—	7
Other causes	1	1	1	1	4
Unknown	—	—	2	—	2
 Total	 36	 8	 9	 3	 56

PREVENTION OF BREAK-UP OF FAMILIES

A monthly meeting takes place of the Problem Families Committee which was originally set up in 1953 under the auspices of the Problem Families Sub-Committee of the Corporation. This Committee is attended by Corporation Officials and by representatives of external organisations who are interested in the problem. A free interchange of information takes place at such meetings whereby mutual assistance is obtained by dealing with the problems presented by each case. The following are in attendance, or are represented at such meetings:—

Medical Officer of Health,
 Chief Sanitary Inspector,
 Superintendent Nursing Officer,
 Principal Probation Officer,
 Officer of the R.S.S.P.C.C.,
 Children's Officer,
 Welfare Officer,
 Area Manager, National Assistance Board,
 Manager, Ministry of National Insurance,
 Manager, Ministry of Labour and National Service,
 Clerk to the Education Committee,
 Burgh Organiser of the W.V.S.,
 Chief Constable.

Since the meetings commenced nine years ago, 52 problem families have come under review, and in 37 cases improvement has been achieved. Inevitably certain families are capable of achieving little improvement in their social circumstances despite all manner of encouragement and help, this is particularly true of those families characterised by low mental endowment. In such cases, efforts are concentrated upon general supervision with such assistance, advice and encouragement as may be necessary.

WELFARE FOODS

The arrangements for the distribution of Welfare Foods continued satisfactorily during the year. There were six fixed centres as follows: Health & Welfare Department Office, Wellpark Clinic, Craigieknowes Clinic, Hillend Clinic, Rankin Park Clinic and Elizabeth Martin Clinic. The W.V.S. organisation also distributed Welfare Foods from a van in the Gibbshill district and from their headquarters at the Erskine Orr Hall.

The quantities supplied during 1961 and 1962 were as follows:—

Foods	1961	1962
National Dried Milk	46,687 tins	39,320 tins
Orange Juice	18,486 bottles	10,658 bottles
Cod Liver Oil	4,004 bottles	2,494 bottles
Vitamins A. & D.	1,462 packets	714 packets

A substantial decrease of sales has continued since 1st June, 1961 when the price of Orange Juice was increased from 5d to 1/6d per bottle and a charge of 1/- and 6d respectively made on bottles of Cod Liver Oil and packets of Vitamins A. and D. tablets which previously had been issued free of charge.

DOMESTIC HELPS

The public demand for this useful service is being maintained as the figures given below will testify. Such helps are provided in the event of a domiciliary confinement, or of illness.

	No. of Helps		Type of Case		Total
	WholeTime	Part Time	Confinements	Illness	
1951	—	12	33	45	78
1952	—	10	32	58	90
1953	—	5	25	26	51
1954	—	8	34	42	76
1955	—	10	20	55	75
1956	—	11	35	56	91
1957	—	11	30	60	90
1958	—	11	26	62	88
1959	—	15	41	84	125
1960	—	14	29	70	99
1961	—	14	33	91	124
1962	—	14	24	110	134

The 110 "illness" cases in 1962 included 61 aged and infirm persons for whom domestic help was provided.

The essential aim of the service is to provide assistance in the home of those rendered temporarily incapable or uncared for; as a rule six weeks is the maximum period over which domestic help is provided, but if the circumstances warrant it, an exceptional extension is allowed. This occurred in five instances during the year.

In 1962 a total of 14,944 hours was worked by domestic helps, an average of 120 hours per patient.

The Corporation has agreed in principle to a major extension of the domestic help service of the Burgh. It is proposed that the service be extended to provide domestic help, either full-time or part-time as appropriate in each case, to all existing eligible groups and that this provision be not limited to a maximum period of six weeks as at present. In particular, it is recommended that the service be provided in appropriate cases to aged persons on a part-time basis, say two hours per day, two, three or four days per week, according to need. Such help, in the case of aged persons, might well be the means of allowing them to remain at home and avoid the necessity of admission to Part III accommodation or even to hospital accommodation for the chronic sick.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

TUBERCULOSIS.

The marked effect of the anti-tubercular drugs in the campaign against the disease is now becoming apparent. On referral to Table III, the slow but steady downward trend in the mortality from respiratory tuberculosis is evident except for the period 1939 to 1949 i.e. the war and immediate post war years. With the introduction of the new drugs this downward trend in mortality has been markedly accelerated from 1950 onwards. From the tables below it is also seen that the number of confirmed new cases of respiratory tuberculosis is dropping within the Burgh (Table A), as is the percentage of Mantoux Positive school leavers (Table F). The raised figure for notified cases for 1958 was due to the community X-ray survey carried out in that year. The early detection of the new cases in the 1958 campaign leading to their early treatment resulted in fewer sources of spread of tuberculosis within the community and this contributed to the diminished number of new cases notified for the period 1959 to 1961. The increase in the number of confirmed cases of pulmonary tuberculosis for 1962 is also directly attributable to the X-ray survey of factories, shops and offices carried out in June and September of this year (for further details see below). This should contribute to a further drop in notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the next few years.

Table A—Figures for confirmed new cases of respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis for the period 1953 to 1962:—

Year	Non-		Year	Non-	
	Respiratory	Respiratory		Respiratory	Respiratory
1953	215	28	1958	107	15
1954	119	31	1959	60	10
1955	106	10	1960	46	5
1956	87	10	1961	35	11
1957	71	15	1962	46	7

Table B.

The number of cases confirmed during 1962 classified by age group and site of disease:—

Form	Sex	AGE GROUPS									Total
		Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Respiratory	{M.	—	1	1	5	3	3	4	7	5	29
	{F.	—	1	2	2	6	2	1	1	2	17
Total Respiratory		—	2	3	7	9	5	5	8	7	46
Abdominal	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningeal	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miliary Tuberculosis	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bones and Joints	{M.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Superficial Glands	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Genito-Urinary Organs	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Other Organs	{M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	{F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Total		—	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	—	7

Table C.

Classification by age and sex of total number of verified cases of tuberculosis known to have their homes within the Burgh:—

Form	Sex	Under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total
Respiratory	{M.	—	1	20	42	76	86	80	76	42	423
	{F.	—	4	26	49	126	101	38	9	9	362
Non-Respiratory	{M.	—	—	5	12	6	8	5	2	1	39
	{F.	—	—	3	9	18	8	7	12	3	50

Table D.

Classification of cases resident within the Burgh who received institutional treatment during the year:—

	In hospital on Jan. 1st	Admitted during year	Discharged during year	Died in hospital	In hospital on Dec. 31st
Under 15 years—					
M.	—	—	—	—	—
F.	—	2	2	—	—
15—44 years—					
M.	8	16	17	1	6
F.	9	28	27	2	8
45 years and over—					
M.	10	32	24	3	15
F.	1	6	4	2	1
TOTAL	28	84	74	8	30

Whilst the detection, treatment and cure of an open case of tuberculosis are very important measures in the control of the spread of disease, there are other essential methods of control which may lead to the final elimination of the disease from the community; these are listed below and together with detection of the disease form the basis of the Public Health Department's campaign against tuberculosis.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

Infants:—All parents in the Burgh are offered B.C.G. vaccination for newly born children and this is carried out regularly at the Rankin Memorial Hospital where a member of the medical staff of this Department carries out such vaccinations weekly. During 1962, 1,120 infants were vaccinated against tuberculosis at the hospital, of which number, 817 were babies whose mothers were normally resident within the Burgh. The remaining 303 babies vaccinated were born to mothers residing outside the Burgh and in each case the Medical Officer of Health of their home area was notified. In the case of infants born at home, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics are available for the provision of B.C.G. vaccination. During the year, 343 babies were vaccinated in this way.

Other Groups:—B.C.G. vaccination is offered to other groups in the population because it is distinctly desirable that they should be protected, e.g. by reason of their work or because they have been in contact with the disease. A particular interest is taken in children of the age group 13/15 yrs. (collectively known as "School Leavers") in this respect.

In all cases, other than infants under the age of two months B.C.G. vaccination is preceded by Mantoux testing and negative reactors are offered vaccination.

Full details are given in the following table:—
Table E.

Group	Tuberculin tested		Negative re-actors		Vaccinated during 1962	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
(1) Nurses	3	50	—	16	—	16
(2) Medical Students ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
(3) Contacts	29	33	21	16	67	56
(4) Special Groups not included in (1) and						
(a) Students	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) School leavers	908	950	736	777	736	777
(c) Infant Scheme	4	6	4	6	751	712
(5) Others	23	9	13	2	19	16
(6) Totals	967	1048	774	817	1573	1577

With regard to the school leavers group, it is interesting to note that there has been a steady fall in the number of Mantoux positive children i.e. in the number of children who have been exposed to tuberculosis and developed a specific reaction to the infection. In the table below, the percentage of school leavers in Greenock who were Mantoux positive is compared with the percentage of school leavers Mantoux positive in the whole of Scotland for the period 1952 to 1962:—

Table F.

Year	Scotland	Greenock
1952	56%	48.8%
1953	48%	47.2%
1954	37%	45.5%
1955	32%	29%
1956	28%	36.6%
1957	27%	31.4%
1958	26%	41.7%
1959	20%	39.1%
1960	19%	33%
1961	18%	25.6%
1962	18%	18%

All children in this group found to be mantoux positive had a chest X-ray examination. Of the 335 school children X-rayed this year, 250 showed no X-ray abnormality, 72 a healed primary lesion and 13 a chest lesion requiring further investigation.

Mass Miniature Radiography Survey.

Periodic X-ray surveys of selected groups plays an important part in the campaign against tuberculosis by the early detection of cases, probably before the patient has any symptoms.

As soon as these cases are referred for treatment the danger of their acting as a source of spread of the disease is minimised.

During the month of June, the employees of the large factories within the Burgh were X-rayed and in September employees in shops, offices and small factories were given the opportunity of being X-rayed. In all, 10,507 persons were X-rayed (6,514 males, 3,993 females); of these 432 were recalled for a large film examination. A final total of 278 were found to have a significant abnormality and these included 34 new cases of active or doubtfully active respiratory tuberculosis of whom 9 were resident outwith the Burgh. The recorded incidence of respiratory tuberculosis (3.3 per thousand) compares favourably with the incidence for similar surveys. The infection was found more frequently in males than in females; the rate for males was 3.8 per thousand and females 2.3 per thousand. Two cases, one male and one female requiring further investigation to exclude lung cancer were detected. A proportion of the other lung conditions found would be known both to the persons concerned and to their family doctors, but many would not, and there can be no doubt of the great value of the survey in the discovery of chest lesions. Table G gives the complete findings of this X-ray campaign.

Contact Tracing.

Whenever a new case of Tuberculosis is reported to the Medical Officer of Health, the home is subsequently visited by a Health Visitor and arrangements are made for the Mantoux testing as appropriate and chest X-ray of all other members of the family and also close family contacts. Negative reactors to the Tuberculin test are offered B.C.G. vaccination. Where a previously unsuspected case of Tuberculosis is discovered by this method of contact tracing, arrangements for treatment are made. Where it appears that the new case of open tuberculosis has been working in surroundings or circumstances which might carry a risk to other persons at the same place of work, the management concerned is contacted and arrangements are made for the X-ray examination of all who have been working in contact with the patient.

Social Services.

The various social services for persons suffering from tuberculosis were continued during 1962.

The National Assistance Board helped patients under certain circumstances. As in previous years, the Health and Welfare Department in cases recommended by the Chest Physician, provided assistance in the form of free milk and also the supply of bed and bedding in accordance with a graduated scale of charges. During 1962, 9 cases were supplied with beds and/or bedding, and an average of 5 patients per month were in receipt of free milk.

Re-housing.

Where a case of tuberculosis occurs in an overcrowded household, the Medical Officer of Health may recommend rehousing to a larger house. The purpose of such recommendation is to allow a tuberculous person to have a room to himself or herself whereby the risk of spread of the infection to persons who might otherwise have to sleep in close proximity to the case is reduced. In all, during the year, a total of 8 families were re-housed in this manner.

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY—GREENOCK

June and September, 1962.

	Phase I Large Industrial Firms		Phase II Personal Service		Hair- dressers		Publi- cans		Trades- men		Local Authority Employees	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. Examined	4,293	1,773	479	953	25	53	15	8	289	21	88	58
No. Recalled	221	65	17	22	—	3	—	1	8	—	2	—
Pulmonary T.B.—	% /100		% /100		% /100		% /100		% /100		% /100	
Active P.T.	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6.9	—	—
} 4.6	5		3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
? Active P.T.	18	5	—	1	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
? Inactive P.T.	28	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	1	3.4	—	—
} 11.1	8		7.3	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inactive P.T.	19	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Known P.T.	39	9.0	9	5.0	4	8.3	13	13.6	—	—	—	1
Total P.T.	106	24.7	28	15.7	9	18.7	18	18.8	—	—	3	10.3
} 1	2		1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Abnormalities—												
Non-tuberculous respiratory diseases	22	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Cardiac abnormalities	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
? Cancer of Lung	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alimentary abnormalities	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total Other Ab'alties	33	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER.

Efforts to bring to the notice of school children and youths the dangers of smoking have continued as in previous years, but in view of the high pressure salesmanship directed to the opposite viewpoint by means of billboards, glossy magazines and television advertisements portraying the romance and joy of smoking, local anti-smoking propaganda has, it is felt, been of little avail.

EPILEPSY: CEREBRAL PALSY.

Arrangements for the care and treatment of persons suffering from the above conditions have continued as in previous years. Children under school age are referred by their own doctor to consultants or suitable clinics for treatment. School children are under regular observation by the school medical officers. On leaving school, appropriate information is made available to the local youth employment officer to assist in placing handicapped persons in suitable employment. Occupational therapy for the home-bound is provided by the department's handcraft instructor.

Food Handlers		Small Industrial Firms		Old People's Homes				General Public		Totals		
				Patients		Staff						
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	T
427	534	701	301	55	58	—	30	142	204	6,514	3,993	10,507
10	15	34	7	5	4	—	—	8	10	305	127	432
$\frac{\%}{100}$	$\frac{\%}{100}$	$\frac{\%}{100}$	$\frac{\%}{100}$					$\frac{\%}{100}$	$\frac{\%}{100}$	$\frac{\%}{100}$	$\frac{\%}{100}$	$\frac{\%}{100}$
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	5
2	4.7	1	1.4	—	—	—	—	1	4.9	21	3.8	29
2	3	6	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	41	13	54
1	7.0	2	9.3	5	15.7	—	—	1	14.0	3	10.7	44
2	4.7	6	8.5	5	16.6	1	—	1	2	55	8.4	90
7	16.4	11	23.2	1	1	—	1	4	28.1	150	23.0	222
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	1	4	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	30	6	36
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	9	5	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	4
—	1	4	—	—	3	—	—	2	3	41	15	56

CHIROPODY.

The Chiropody clinic operated by the Corporation for persons of pensionable age in the Burgh has been working to full capacity during 1962, treatment was provided for elderly people on 5,622 occasions by the staff of two full-time chiropodists.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The medical and nursing staff of the Department continued throughout 1962 to instruct the public in the maintenance of good health and the prevention of disease. The Health Visitors in their calls upon families in the Burgh took the opportunity to give advice on such matters as necessary, and the medical staff gave lectures to the public on health matters. Appropriate publicity material was displayed in the Department, its clinics, and elsewhere.

Again, the public's attention was drawn to the necessity for having their children and themselves protected against dangerous diseases such as diphtheria, poliomyelitis, and tetanus.

As in the past, the Department took advantage of material supplied by the Scottish Council for Health Education in matters relating to health publicity, posters displayed during the year being concerned with such topics as:—

Diphtheria.

Health of mother and child.

Posters in connection with the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign.

PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.

The Department maintains a continuous effort to keep the public reminded of dangers existing in the home, especially to the aged and the very young. Posters and leaflets, supplied by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, were prominently displayed in clinics, playgrounds, public hoardings, and the Department itself, while a suitable selection was sent to general practitioners for display in their surgeries.

A Home Safety Section of the Greenock Accident Prevention Committee was formed in 1957, and at the same time a reporting procedure was inaugurated, when general practitioners, local hospitals, the Fire Service, and the police were requested to report the details of home accidents to this Department. This has continued throughout the year, although the response from the various agencies has declined considerably of late.

WELFARE SERVICES

ELDERLY CITIZENS

(1) Housing.

Up to the end of the year the Corporation had provided 186 small houses for elderly people in the Burgh. They are provided in the lower flats of tenement blocks and in one-storey cottages. An additional 8 houses for this purpose were under construction at the end of the year and will be ready for occupation in 1963.

(2) Residential Accommodation.

Elderly persons requiring care and attention are accommodated in Residential Homes within and outwith the Burgh. There are three such Homes within the Burgh, namely, The Little Sisters of the Poor Home, Union Street; The Medical Aid Home, Bedford Street; and Belleaire Home, Newark Street; the last named being owned and administered by the Corporation. These 3 Homes between them provide about 150 places.

1 Home was closed down during the year. This was Fatima House in Finnart Street, which accommodated 12 elderly citizens but the House was disposed of and the residents accommodated in similar Homes in other areas.

Against this, however, is the construction of a second Home by the Corporation in East Crawford Street. This will provide 34 new places and should be available in early 1964 and will supplement the 27 places in the existing Home "Belleaire".

In addition to the above the Sir Gabriel Wood's Mariners' Home can accommodate approximately 70 retired seamen.

The three Joint-User Establishments used by Greenock Corporation—at Paisley, Dumbarton and Irvine—accommodated 15 Greenock persons at the end of the year. This was a reduction of 1 compared with the previous year, but to the remark in last year's Report that the admission of Greenock cases to the Paisley and Dumbarton establishments is now closed, there falls to be added that a similar situation now applies to Ravenspark Home, Irvine. Such is the pressure for hospital accommodation in all areas that this Joint-User accommodation provided under Part 3 of the National Assistance Act 1948 has been reduced and such as is now available is reserved for persons in need of it who reside in the respective areas where these institutions are situated.

Fortunately, placings for Greenock persons in need of this kind of accommodation were found in various Voluntary Homes during the year.

(3) General Welfare of the Elderly.

While several local voluntary bodies provided varying services for the elderly living in their own homes, the local W.V.S. is most generally occupied with this duty. They carry out a Meals-on-Wheels service, providing a meal twice weekly to approximately 30 elderly homebound citizens, run Old People's Clubs in various districts of the town and carry out a visitation service to those in hospital who have no friends

or relatives visiting them. Their clothing service is in constant demand and the generosity of citizens in donating cast-off but still good clothing enables many less fortunate people to obtain essential garments.

(4) Registration and Inspection of Old People's Homes.

No new Home was registered during the year and conditions in all Homes in the Burgh were found by inspection to be satisfactory.

(5) Temporary Accommodation.

One of the duties laid on the Corporation is the provision of temporary accommodation for persons who may become in need of this because of such emergencies as fire, flood, storm damage etc. During 1962 there were only a few minor instances of this nature and in no case was it necessary for the Welfare Section to provide emergency accommodation. Such assistance as the cleaning and drying of bedding and clothing were carried out at the Disinfecting Station where necessary, and where replacement of essential clothing was required, the W.V.S. service was able to meet the need.

(6) Compulsory Removal of Persons in need of Urgent Care.

In no case during 1962 was it necessary to take compulsory action in this regard.

(7) Care of Property of Persons admitted to Hospital.

It is the duty of the Health and Welfare Department to arrange for the protection of the property of persons unable to do so for themselves and who have no friends or relatives to do this for them. Such matters as collection of pension or other benefit, payment of rent and insurance, and storage of furniture are attended to as necessary.

(8) Internments.

During the year, 20 persons were interred at the instance of the Department, no relatives or friends of the deceased people being found to make the necessary arrangements. In 9 cases full or part recovery of costs was obtained from death grant, insurance or other available sources.

(9) General Welfare Services.

During 1962 the number of general welfare cases dealt with by the Welfare Section of the Department again approximated 1,500. Increased unemployment in the Burgh brought many people to the Department during the year seeking assistance in dealing with debts of various kinds. Other factors such as personal and family problems and accommodation needs were as constant as in previous years and the officers were called upon to carry out frequent visitations to many homes and at various hours in an attempt to relieve these difficulties. It may be recorded that the excellent liaison between the Department and various voluntary agencies in the town made it possible to accord some measure of practical help to many of the people concerned.

WELFARE SERVICES FOR HANDICAPPED PERSONS.

(10) Blind Persons.

(a) Register.

The following summary shows the total number of blind persons at the end of the year registered under the Act with the Corporation.

Age groups of all blind persons on Register:—

	Males	Females	Total
2 to 4 years	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	2	2	4
16 to 17 years	—	—	—
18 to 20 years	1	1	2
21 to 29 years	3	4	7
30 to 39 years	6	2	8
40 to 49 years	4	7	11
50 to 59 years	8	7	15
60 to 64 years	4	12	16
65 to 69 years	11	14	25
70 years and over	25	47	72
	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 96	<hr/> 160

Nine males and sixteen females were registered during the year.

It will be observed that those 70 years and over form 45% of the total.

The domiciliary services for blind persons continue to be provided by the Joint Committee for Glasgow and the South-west of Scotland. The Mission to the Out-Door Blind supplies a Home Visitor/Teacher (Braille, Moon and Handcrafts, etc.) who covers the Greenock and Port Glasgow areas.

(b) Residence.

The number of blind persons in various types of dwellings was as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
In Private Dwellings	54	85	139
In Homes providing care and attention	4	9	13
In Mental Hospitals	1	—	1
In Lodging Houses	3	—	3
In Chronic Sick Wards	—	—	—
In Residential Schools	2	2	4
	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 96	<hr/> 160

(c) Home Teaching.

The Home Visitor/Teacher still has a total of approximately 200 blind persons under her care between Port Glasgow and Greenock.

During the year, a total of 587 visits were made to the Greenock cases and figures under the heading of teaching are as follows:—

(d) Braille and Moon—Readers and Tuition.

	M.	F.	T.
No. of Readers registered with National Library for the Blind (London)	2	—	2
No. of Other Readers registered with Library of Out-Door Mission (Glasgow)	7	9	16
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Braille Type	1	1	2
No. of Persons receiving lessons in Moon Type	—	—	—

(e) Wireless and Talking-Books.

The Wireless for the Blind Fund was able to meet all demands. Repairs and re-issue of used sets assisted in maintaining the full supply. Batteries continued to be supplied at a reduced charge of about 7/6d against the usual 19/-, but the great majority of sets are now portable electric—only 4 battery sets now remaining in use. All registered blind persons are in receipt of a free licence.

There are 8 Talking-Book Machines in use in Greenock and specially manufactured long playing records are obtainable from the National Library for the Blind in London. Although in very short supply, the Talking Book Machines are extremely suitable for elderly blind persons who have been in the habit of reading a great deal and who, by reason of age, find it extremely difficult to learn Braille or Moon.

(f) Holidays.

Once again advantage was taken of the facilities at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Convalescent Seaside Homes, Dunoon. 2 Greenock persons attended there during the year paying their own expenses at early season rates and 5 others at Ayr by arrangement with the Mission to the Blind.

(g) Handcraft Classes.

During the winter months classes were held in the Erskine Orr Hall with an average attendance of 12 blind persons who undertook various light handcrafts.

(h) General Social Activities, Entertainments, Outings.

The Erskine Orr Hall was also used as a social centre for the blind when choral work and reading from popular books by sighted volunteers were practiced. The average attendance at these meetings was 46. There was a monthly afternoon concert in the Saloon of the Town Hall and the Annual Outing to Millport by arrangement with the Mission to the Blind. These entertainments and the outing, were, as usual, well attended, and the centre exchanged visits with blind clubs in other areas during which Domino competitions were a feature.

(i) Employment.

The employment, etc., position of all registered blind persons over the age of 16 was as follows:—

	M.	F.	T.
In workshops for the blind	8	1	9
Employed in open industry	3	1	4
Home Workers	—	—	—
Undergoing training for sheltered employment	2	—	2
Undergoing training for open Industry ...	1	—	1
Arrangements for training pending	—	—	—
In Royal Blind School, Edinburgh	—	—	—
Not capable of employment	10	—	10
Not available for employment (housewives, retired persons, etc.)	36	92	128
Available for employment	2	—	2
	<hr/> 62	<hr/> 94	<hr/> 156

(j) Sheltered Employment.

All blind persons capable of training and employment are entitled to register as disabled persons with the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry meets the cost of industrial rehabilitation and training, and this is normally carried out at Alwyn House, Ceres, and at either Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh, or the Glasgow Workshops for the Blind. The Workshops in Glasgow, owned and managed by a Joint Committee composed of representatives of the various local authorities in the West of Scotland, are approved by the Ministry of Labour for the purpose of providing sheltered employment for blind persons. Trainees there receive allowances from the Ministry and serve an apprenticeship of five years; in respect of all trained workers, the Ministry of Labour pays a grant to the Committee amounting to 75% of the expenses incurred by them in providing employment facilities, subject to a maximum per capita grant at the rate of £100 per annum. 11 persons on the Greenock Register are employed in Workshops; 9 of these are males (including 2 trainees) and 1 female employed in the Glasgow Workshops, and the remaining person is a male employed in the Northern Counties Institute for the Blind Workshop at Inverness.

(k) Wages and Conditions.

The present Scheme of Wages and Conditions governing the training and employment of blind persons in Scottish Sheltered Workshops was drawn up by the Joint Industrial Advisory Committee for Scottish Institutions for the Blind.

(l) Employment in Open Industry.

Increasing emphasis is being placed today upon the absorption of trained blind workers into occupation in open industry; during the past five years, this has been carried out successfully locally in the following cases, the employees earning the normal wage rate for the job:—

	M.	F.	T.
Shorthand Typist	—	1	1
Telephone Operator	3	—	3
	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 4

(m) Education.

There are 4 blind children under the age of 16; 1 is being educated at the Royal Blind School, Edinburgh, and 3 at St. Vincent's School, Glasgow.

(11) Partially-Sighted Persons.

30 partially-sighted persons living in Greenock are also visited by the Home Teacher and most of them take part in the social activities of the blind. One is employed in the Blind Workshop in Glasgow.

(12) Deaf and Dumb Persons.

The Greenock Mission to the Deaf carries out much good work in the interests of the deaf and dumb members of the community from their premises at Greenbank, Kelly Street.

The end of 1962 saw little change in the numbers of adults and children attending the Mission—some 80 adults and 12 children.

Mrs. Miller, the Part-Time Missioner does excellent social work among them and anticipates increasing both numbers and interest in the Mission among the deaf and dumb members of the community as the wider social facilities now available at Greenbank are developed.

**(13) Crippled and Other Classes of Handicapped Persons:
Occupational Therapy and General Visitation.**

During 1962, 122 visits were paid by the Department's Welfare Officers and advice was given in matters concerning holidays for handicapped, training for employment, home-aids, etc. 10 persons were given instruction in home handcrafts and supplied with the requisite materials.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

As from 1st June, 1962 all the provisions of the Mental Health (Scotland) Act, 1960 not already in operation came into force. The basic principles of this Act are that (1) compulsory power should only be used when there is no other means of ensuring that a patient receives adequate care and protection for his well-being, and (2) greater emphasis should be placed on the provision of community care service provided by the Local Health Authorities.

Following the Secretary of State's approval on 10th May, 1962 of the Corporation's proposals for the provision of mental health services under the above Act, the staff of the Department was increased by one Health Visitor, and the part-time services of one doctor. A vacancy for a Mental Health Officer still exists in the Department at the end of the year.

It is too early yet to make any comment on the effect locally of the new legislation.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care:

Important factors in this particular regard are the work of the Maternity and Child Welfare staff of the Department in making early ascertainment of mental maladjustment in young children and in emphasising to parents the importance of good care and training of sub-normal children and, where necessary, calling in the assistance of specialist services.

The gradual build up of the Department's Home Help Service will do much to alleviate the distress resulting from mental deterioration particularly among elderly persons.

Psychiatric Clinic:

Accommodation in the Wellpark Clinic is rented to the Renfrewshire Mental Hospitals Board and consultative sessions are held there by Dr. R. Haig Mitchell, Physician Superintendent, Ravenscraig Hospital. This important aspect of preventive work reduces pressure on hospital accommodation by enabling many affected people to continue in community life and formal patients having to return to hospital. There is close liaison between the Department and the psychiatric staff at Ravenscraig Hospital particularly in regard to local authority services for the mentally ill and this partnership will grow progressively stronger as these services under the new legislation are implemented.

Mental Illness:

(a) Formal Admissions.

During 1962, 25 Greenock persons (9 males and 16 females) were admitted to Ravenscraig Hospital under compulsory procedures. 18 certified Greenock patients (9 males and 9 females) were discharged during the year and 7 patients (2 males and 5 females) died.

(b) Informal Admissions.

188 Greenock persons (92 males and 96 females) were admitted to the hospital during the year. 158 patients (79 males and 79 females) were discharged and 32 patients (12 males and 20 females) died.

(c) Guardianship Cases.

Under the new Act Local Authority Mental Health/Welfare Officers still have the responsibility to visit mentally ill patients under guardianship and for seeing that the regulations appertaining to them are carried out. 5 patients are boarded out in Arran and 1 within the Burgh. They were medically examined every 3 months and visited by the Welfare Officer on two occasions during the year.

Mental Deficiency.

Institutional Care.

There were 72 mental defectives (45 males and 27 females) under care in Institutions at the end of 1962. During the year 2 males were admitted.

Guardianship.

27 certified mental defectives (19 males and 8 females) were under guardianship locally and 9 (6 males and 3 females) continued under guardianship outside the Burgh. 1 male and 1 female were discharged during the year and 1 male transferred to institutional care.

The Department's mental health visitor made 668 visits to the 355 certified and uncertified defectives on the register. Of these 193 were in employment and 71 were married. It may be noted that the number in employment shows an increase of 23 compared with the previous year.

Supervision.

The number of visits to each case varies according to the need. Advice and practical help required directly and indirectly and these visits are greatly appreciated by the patients and their guardians. The majority were between the ages of 16 and 30 years and it was upon them that the main emphasis was laid in regard to visitation and supervision. Those over 30 years of age were visited only on occasion in order to ensure that their essential needs were being met. There were 5 cases under 16 years of age.

Effective supervision in the mental health field entails co-operation with other bodies. The former General Board of Control now known as the Mental Welfare Commission, is the statutory overseeing body and in Greenock there were 5 authorised officers—the Medical Officer of Health, the Depute Medical Officer of Health, the Welfare Officer, and 2 Assistant Welfare Officers.

There was close co-operation with the principals of the mentally-handicapped division of Glenburn Special School, of the Auchmead Junior Occupational Centre and with the Greenock and District Voluntary Association for Mental Health. The above educational establishments pass on the information to the Health and Welfare Department and to the Voluntary Association for Mental Health regarding the capabilities and principal needs of young persons of school leaving age who are of sub-normal mental development and therefore likely to be in need of some form of assistance and supervision to enable them to live as normal a life as possible. 26 new cases were notified during the year all of whom were paid an initial visit to ascertain their needs.

Co-operation with the Ministry of Labour is also close in relation to finding work for employable defectives and useful information in the interests of defectives is passed on as occasion arises to such other departments as the Police and Probation.

Training and Occupation.

Mentally handicapped children unable to profit from education in the Special Schools, but able to respond to occupational training suited to their special needs, are provided for by the Education Authority at Auchmead Centre. The responsibility for this service for those above school age (except those in certified Institutions) is laid on the Local Authority under both the National Health Service (Scotland) Act 1947 and the new Mental Health (Scotland) Act and covers those under Guardianship Order or under Supervision.

Since September, 1955, premises rented from the Y.W.C.A. at 2 Kelly Street, have been the locus for this service in Greenock to male defectives, who attend from 9.30 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and are provided with a three-course mid-day lunch at a cost to each trainee of 1/3 per day. The meals, which are subsidised by the Corporation are obtained from a nearby Works' Canteen and are transported to the Centre by members of the local branch of the W.V.S.. The premises are well suited to the purpose and the pupils attending—about 24 of them attend regularly each day—are supervised and trained in various handicrafts by Mr Fitzgerald, the Supervisor, and Mr Stokes, the Assistant Supervisor. This number includes 3 who are placed by other local authorities and in respect of whose attendance this authority is reimbursed by the other local authorities.

The annual camp at Arran for the trainees was again held in June. Financed by the local Voluntary Association for Mental Health and organised in conjunction with Mr Fitzgerald, the Centre Supervisor, this provides the trainees with a beneficial change of scenery to which they look forward eagerly.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Routine medical inspection of all school entrants and of those children born in 1952, 1948 and 1945 was carried out during the session. Visual acuity and hearing only were tested in those born in 1954.

The School Nurses, during their cleanliness examinations found the state of the children's heads to be more unsatisfactory than last session. Approximately 46% of those examined were found to have some degree of nit infestation. This was most disappointing considering that body cleanliness and the state of clothing and footgear showed an overall improvement. Those found with scabies infestation were as numerous as last session.

Craigieknowes Primary School, reopened in its new form at the end of last session, now provides two rooms for medical purposes (only the second school to do so). The extra room guarantees privacy for talking to both parents and children and ensures that any health problems can be discussed to the satisfaction of all concerned. St. Gabriel's R.C. Primary School, opened in January, 1962, has only one medical-room and therefore has no such advantage.

At the Minor Ailments Clinics there was an increase of 278 children attending for treatment despite the elimination of the Brymner Street Clinic on Saturday mornings.

The School Nurses this session were freed from Special School duties.

Children from eight Primary Schools were sent to Middleton and Glengonnar Residential School Camps.

Once again, the co-operation of Head Teachers and their Staffs and the continued good work of the School Nurses and Office Staff has been greatly appreciated.

SCHOOLS IN THE BURGH OF GREENOCK—SESSION 1961-62.

Average Number of Children on the Rolls.

Ordinary Schools	14.002
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Routine (Systematic) Examinations (Doctor and Nurse).

Number of Children examined:—

		Exam.	
		1st	2nd
Nursery Class (Craigieknowes)	...	24	20
Entrants (5 years old plus)	1,236	—	—
Second Age Group (9 years plus)	1,110	—	—
Third Age Group (13 years plus)	1,411	—	—
Secondary Schools Age Group (16 years plus)	181	—	—
Totals:	3,938	24	20

7 year old Group (Vision & Hearing only)	1,288
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Grand Total:	5,226
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Defects discovered at Routine Examinations:

		Exam.	
		1st	2nd
Number of children with defects of vision and/or teeth	187	1	—
Number of children with minor defects (other than above) where complete recovery anticipated within a few weeks	1,163	11	7
Number of children with more serious defects	184	1	2
Totals:	1,534	13	9

Note: The parents of children suffering from a defect other than dental caries were informed or advised. Advice and treatment in the case of dental caries are the care of the School Dental Department.

Non-Routine Examinations (Nurse).

Treatment required and parent informed ...	6,430
No action required	6,368
Totals:	12,798

Principal Defects found at Non-Routine Examinations:—

Uncleanliness of Head	3,006	
Uncleanliness of Body	715	
Unsatisfactory condition of clothing	828	
Unsatisfactory condition of footwear	173	4,722
Defect of Vision		284
Other defects		1,424
Total: ...		6,430
Re-examinations (Nurse)	1,096	

Examinations for Special Purposes.

(a) for Employment Licences (Doctor)	97
(b) for Residential Camp Schools (Dr. & Nurse) ...	349
(c) Re-examinations Camp Schools (Nurse) ...	1,335
(d) Home visits (Nurse)	210

Doctor's Inspection Clinic:

Number of Special Cases examined	561
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Minor Ailments Clinic:

Number of Attendances	7,942 (=1,454 children)
Nature of Cases:—	
(1) Cuts, Bruises, Injuries, etc.	52 (= 23 children)
(2) Diseases of Ear, Nose & Throat	510 (= 98 children)
(3) Diseases of Eye	677 (= 192 children)
(4) Diseases of Skin	6,703 (=1,141 children)

GREENOCK BURGH SCHOOLS—ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS—SESSION 1961-62.

SCHOOLS	Number on Roll	Cuts, Bruises, etc.		Ear, Nose and Throat		Eye		Skin		Totals	
		Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.	Cases	Att.
The Academy	1064	—	—	—	9	—	8	—	—	—	—
Ardgowan	426	—	—	3	—	2	—	7	40	12	57
Belville Place	191	—	—	5	47	—	—	30	92	35	139
Crugteknowes	535	6	10	11	56	20	57	233	1110	279	1233
Finnart	622	—	—	—	—	2	8	45	425	47	433
High	816	—	—	2	6	—	—	2	5	4	11
Highlanders' Academy	416	1	1	—	—	2	10	12	189	15	200
Hillend	491	—	—	7	20	2	15	23	93	32	128
Holmscroft	437	—	—	—	—	1	2	16	154	17	156
The Lady Alice	721	1	3	2	4	11	72	36	412	50	491
Ladyburn	581	—	—	10	37	20	56	95	422	125	515
Larkfield	68	1	1	8	30	9	34	98	414	116	479
Mearns Street	541	—	—	2	7	2	15	11	42	15	64
The Mount	653	—	—	2	26	6	25	26	226	34	277
Ravensraig	254	—	—	—	—	4	15	27	218	31	233
St. Andrew's	653	—	—	5	9	5	5	86	446	96	460
St. Columba's	757	1	10	2	27	2	14	13	30	18	81
St. Gabriel's	202	—	—	1	7	6	19	6	151	13	177
St. Joseph's	533	—	—	—	—	2	4	7	148	9	152
St. Laurence Boys'	525	5	10	2	8	5	14	30	223	42	255
St. Laurence Girls'	455	—	—	3	34	4	19	56	297	63	350
St. Mary's Patrick Street	965	2	7	10	48	22	72	27	161	61	288
St. Mary's Annexe (Loretto)	759	—	—	4	28	9	31	40	228	53	287
St. Mary's Infants'		2	6	—	—	10	38	13	64	25	108
St. Mary's Captain St.		—	—	8	24	4	4	11	271	23	299
St. Mungo's	723	4	4	7	72	40	138	180	831	231	1045
Others	—	—	—	4	11	2	2	11	11	17	24
Totals	14002	23	62	98	510	192	677	1141	6703	1454	7942

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

1962 was a year of reminders for port health workers whether airport or seaport that vigilance is no less needed today than in the past against imported infectious diseases. In the World Health Organisation Reports there were 77,636 recorded cases of smallpox, 60% occurred in India and Pakistan and 30% in Africa. Greenock is in communication regularly with both these areas by sea and by air when oriental crews arrive for new ships. Twenty countries reported 69 imported cases which gave rise to 220 secondary cases. In the transportation of infection 8 ships and 6 aircraft were involved. In Europe—Germany, Poland and Great Britain, suffered in this way, Great Britain worst of all with 4 imported cases giving rise to a total of 62 secondary cases in London, West Bromwich, Bradford, Birmingham and Cardiff.

The Public Health Department was notified by the various infected areas in England of any persons being contacts of known cases who proposed to travel to Greenock. London airport also notified the Department of all persons travelling from an infected area who were in transit to Greenock. On the arrival of such persons in the town, the appropriate action was taken and they were kept under regular surveillance until the incubation period of smallpox had elapsed.

New legislation concerning the control of Commonwealth Immigrants into Britain came into force in 1962 and as a result, the Greenock Port Medical Officer and his assistants are responsible for the medical examination of commonwealth immigrants when requested by the immigration officer. This function is similar to that affecting Aliens under the Aliens Order.

Pratique.

The staff of the Port Health Authority dealt with 289 ships, 152 of which arrived direct from the oceans, 34 via other ports in Britain, 23 from continental ports. 14 were new ships, 17 coastal ships and 49 estuarial.

45 of the ships arriving from foreign ports were liners. 10,850 passengers were landed, of whom 8,955 were British or Commonwealth citizens and 1,895 aliens.

55 cases of illness were encountered, 13 of an infectious nature, but none quarantinable. 8 cases were removed to hospital in Greenock and 4 were allowed to disembark without restriction. The others remained on board. Appropriate action was taken in all cases in the best interests of the public and patients.

7 ships arrived from infected ports and were given full pratique.

Deratting.

34 deratting exemption certificates were issued including 14 to newly constructed ships. 7 ships with invalid certificates were allowed to proceed to home ports or to other ports in Britain to discharge final cargo. Three ships showed evidence of rats. In two ships traps were set resulting in the catching of one black rat in each ship.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests (Application to Shipping) Order, 1951, 14 rodent control certificates were issued to coastal vessels. These vessels were gradually decreasing in number as coastal traffic declines.

Other port health work includes the inspection of estuarial vessels not carrying rodent control certificates. In Greenock these are mostly tugs and British Railway's summer passenger boats which shelter for the winter in the Albert Harbour in Greenock.

FOOD SUPPLY

Mr A. M. M. Connell, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has kindly supplied me with the following information.

Milk and Dairies.

There are three registered farms within the Burgh. There was a total of 48 cows at 31st December, 1962 and of these 21 were in milk. The average gallonage being produced was 60 per day.

The registered dairies within the Burgh now number 155, a decrease of 1 compared with 1961.

Samples taken from local producers numbered 30, 7 of which were unsatisfactory, 5 by reason of Coliform Bacilli and 1 by High Bacterial Count.

In addition samples taken from other sources totalled 287 as follows:—Pasteurising Establishments 12; Wholesale and retail premises 209; Schools and School Kitchens 38; and Hospitals, Clinics, Canteens, etc. 28.

Further details of the samples were as follows:—

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples	No. Satis.	No. Unsat.	Unsatisfactory by reason of			
				Coliform Organisms	High Bact. Count	Phosphatase	2 or more tests
Certified	11	10	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculin-tested	17	16	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculin-tested (Pasteurised)	203	198	5	5	—	—	—
Pasteurised	56	56	—	—	—	—	—
Total	287	280	7	6	—	—	1

Ice Cream

Samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:—

No. Taken	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	Unsatisfactory by reason of		
			Coliform Organisms	High Bacterial Count	Coliform Organisms and High Bacterial Count
63	55	8	2	5	1

FOOD AND UNSOUND FOOD

In all during the year there were received from members of the public 25 complaints alleging that certain articles of food were unsound and unfit for human consumption viz:—3 to milk, 6 to aerated waters, 4 to milk bottles, 3 to bread, 1 each to tinned meat, chestnuts, sugar, mince meat, mutton chops, meat pies, sausage, sweets and trifle. In 6 instances it was found that there was no cause for complaint and it was not necessary for this Department to take any action. In the remaining 19 instances action was taken by the Department to prevent a recurrence of the complaints.

The total quantities of unsound food seized in terms of Section 9 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956, during the year amounted to 6,601 lb. 7 oz. of which 5,880 lb. 12½ oz. were tinned foods. This work necessitated 187 visits of inspection being made.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following are the offensive trades within the Burgh:—

1. Public Slaughterhouse, with which the following are associated in the buildings within the same curtilage:—

- (a) The Greenock Hide, Skin and Tallow Co. Ltd., carrying on the business of Hide Factors;
- (b) The Greenock and District Fleshers' Association carrying on the business of Tripe Cleaners.

2. The Shaw Water Chemical Works of British Charcoals and Macdonalds Ltd., where large quantities of bones are dealt with in the manufacture of charcoal, artificial manure and certain by-products.

3. James Thomson & Sons, Fellmongers and Wool Merchants.

Inspection revealed that these businesses are being conducted in a satisfactory manner.

TOWN PLANNING

The following information was kindly supplied by Mr F. S. White, Burgh Architect and Town Planning Officer:—

Control of Development.

During the year 142 applications for Planning Permission in respect of residential, commercial and industrial advertisements were investigated and reported, together with 47 applications for permission to display advertisements.

HOUSING

There were 898 houses under construction at 31st December, 1962 made up as follows:—

Local Authority	...	...	...	...	838
S.S.H.A.	...	...	...	...	60
					<hr/> 898

Mr R. L. Rankin, Master of Works, has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

The following dwellings were erected by private enterprise during the year:—

Houses converted into flats	...	...	...	...	5
New houses	...	...	...	...	12
					<hr/> 17

The following houses were completed by the Scottish Special Housing Association Limited:—

Larkfield No. 4—8/2-apts., 92/3-apts., and 51/4-apts.	151
---	-----	-----	-----

The following houses were completed during the year by the Local Authority:—

Fancy Farm 1st Dev.—108/3-apts., 14/4-apts.	...	...	...	122
Fancy Farm 2nd Dev.—16/2-apts., 54/3-apts., 2/4-apts.	...	...	...	72
Denholm Terrace—4/4-apts.	...	...	...	4
Wellpark Buildings—3/2-apts.	...	...	...	3
Belleaire Common Room Conversion—1/2-apts.	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 202

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following sewers and culverts were laid during the year:—

Sewers.

- 57 lineal yards of 6 ins. diameter.
- 223 lineal yards of 9 ins. diameter.

Culverts.

- 205 lineal yards of 18 ins. diameter.

In addition 267 lineal yards of 30 ins. diameter sewer and 173 lineal yards of 24 ins. diameter sewer have been completely reconstructed together with the construction of new manholes and minor repair works including clearing of chokages. Regular clearing and cleaning of burns and culverts was carried out during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

Periodic collection of samples of local water supplies was made by staff of the Health & Welfare Department. These samples were submitted regularly for bacteriological investigation to Hawkhead Laboratory. In addition, frequent on-the-spot estimations of residual chlorine values are carried out by this staff. Analyses made throughout the year by Messrs R. R. Tatlock & Thompson, Glasgow, of the chemical composition of the local water supplies showed these to be suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

The following information was kindly provided by Mr John Leiper, Water Engineer:—

The supply of water for domestic use amounted to 1,846,688,000 gallons which is equivalent to 5,059,000 gallons per day or 67.5 gallons per head of population per day.

The total water supplied for all purposes (excluding compensation supplies) amounted to 5,265,728,000 gallons, equivalent to 14,427,000 gallons per day.

METEOROLOGY

The rainfall during the year recorded at Prospecthill Waterworks amounted to 65.60 inches, which is 6.6% above the average for 70 years from 1891 to 1961.

The greatest rainfall recorded in 24 hours occurred on 11th February when 2.58 inches fell.

There were 161 dry days during the year.

Bright sunshine amounted to 1,359.1 hours compared with 1,151.1 hours during 1961.

MEAT INSPECTION

The Superintendent of the Abattoir, Mr D. Bogle, has kindly supplied the following information regarding the work carried out during the year 1962.

Number and type of animals slaughtered:—

CLASS	Number slaughtered	Number affected with Tuberculosis	Whole Carcases condemned for Tuberculosis	Parts of carcases condemned for Tuberculosis	Whole carcases condemned for other Diseases	Parts of carcases condemned for other Diseases
Bullocks	2,770	—	—	—	—	7
Bulls	162	—	—	—	—	—
Cows	3,248	—	—	—	7	32
Heifers	1,077	—	—	—	—	—
Swine	1,464	3	—	—	3	9
Sheep	15,352	—	—	—	11	21
Calves	606	—	—	—	4	—
Total	24,679	3	—	—	25	69

The following is the list of conditions which were responsible for the total or partial condemnation of carcases:—

Total Condemnations—Emaciation, 3; Pyrexia, 1; Dropsy, 2; Peritonitis, 3; Decomposition, 10; Fever Flesh, 1; Septic Metritis, 1; Odema, 1; Pyaemia, 1; Immature, 1; Multiple Injuries, 1.

Partial Condemnations—Injuries, 45; Abscesses, 13; Adhesions, 8; Melanosis, 2; Arthritis, 1.

The approximate weight of meat and organs condemned during the year was, 9 tons 18 cwts. 23 lbs.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1948

The following is a summary of work carried out under the above mentioned Acts:—

Inspections made for purpose of provisions as to health ...	451
Written Notices	1
Prosecutions	—
Defects Found	1
Defects Remedied	1

TABLE I — VITAL STATISTICS

Births, Deaths and Marriages —

	Numbers Registered in District	Transfers		Corrected Numbers		
		Out	In	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total Live Births (including illegitimate)	2,082	441	57	1,698	915	783
Illegitimate Births	94	20	17	91	54	37
Stillbirths	48	8	—	40	19	21
Marriages ...	615	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	1,157	256	81	982	530	452

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (Corrected for Transfers)—REGISTRAR GENERAL, 1962

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGE											ALL AGES		Death-rate per 1,000 of population	
												Both Sexes	Males Females		
	Under 4 wks. 4 wks. -11 mths.	1- 5- 10- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75- and over													
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	3	1	—	11	6	5	.147
Tuberculosis, Other Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis and its Sequelae	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery, All Forms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	.013
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	4	3	1	.054
Malignant Neoplasms of Respiratory System	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	14	8	—	—	31	27	4	.415
Malignant Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1	5	3	2	.007
Other Malignant neoplasms	—	1	—	—	5	1	15	32	40	27	5	126	61	65	1.69
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	3	2	1	.040
Diabetes Mellitus	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	6	2	4	.080
Anaemias	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	2	2	.054
Other General Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	.027
Vascular Lesions Affecting Central Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	24	33	53	15	128	57	71	1.72
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	1	—	1	1	—	3	3	3	2	—	15	7	8	.201
Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	4	1	—	—	14	4	10	.187
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	0	21	50	88	97	46	—	308	174	134	4.13
Other Diseases of Heart	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	1	7	4	3	.004
Hypertensive Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	10	1	18	8	10	.241
Other Hypertensive Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	3	2	—	11	7	4	.147
Other Circulatory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	9	30	12	18	.402
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	.013
Carry forward	—	4	2	—	2	10	21	59	144	203	178	725	368	327	

CAUSES OF DEATH	A. G. R.													ALL AGES		Death-rate per 1,000 of population																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Under 4 wks. -11 4 wks. mths.	1-4 wks.	5-11 wks.	12-17 wks.	18-24 wks.	25-34 wks.	35-44 wks.	45-54 wks.	55-64 wks.	65-74 wks.	75-84 wks.	85-94 wks.	95-104 wks.	105-114 wks.	115-124 wks.	125-134 wks.	135-144 wks.	145-154 wks.	155-164 wks.	165-174 wks.	175-184 wks.	185-194 wks.	195-204 wks.	205-214 wks.	215-224 wks.	225-234 wks.	235-244 wks.	245-254 wks.	255-264 wks.	265-274 wks.	275-284 wks.	285-294 wks.	295-304 wks.	305-314 wks.	315-324 wks.	325-334 wks.	335-344 wks.	345-354 wks.	355-364 wks.	365-374 wks.	375-384 wks.	385-394 wks.	395-404 wks.	405-414 wks.	415-424 wks.	425-434 wks.	435-444 wks.	445-454 wks.	455-464 wks.	465-474 wks.	475-484 wks.	485-494 wks.	495-504 wks.	505-514 wks.	515-524 wks.	525-534 wks.	535-544 wks.	545-554 wks.	555-564 wks.	565-574 wks.	575-584 wks.	585-594 wks.	595-604 wks.	605-614 wks.	615-624 wks.	625-634 wks.	635-644 wks.	645-654 wks.	655-664 wks.	665-674 wks.	675-684 wks.	685-694 wks.	695-704 wks.	705-714 wks.	715-724 wks.	725-734 wks.	735-744 wks.	745-754 wks.	755-764 wks.	765-774 wks.	775-784 wks.	785-794 wks.	795-804 wks.	805-814 wks.	815-824 wks.	825-834 wks.	835-844 wks.	845-854 wks.	855-864 wks.	865-874 wks.	875-884 wks.	885-894 wks.	895-904 wks.	905-914 wks.	915-924 wks.	925-934 wks.	935-944 wks.	945-954 wks.	955-964 wks.	965-974 wks.	975-984 wks.	985-994 wks.	1000-1009 wks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Brought forward	4	2	—	—	2	10	21	59	144	208	178	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—</

**TABLE III.—POPULATION AND PRINCIPAL RATES PER 1,000 —
REGISTRAR GENERAL — 1881 - 1962**

Year	Population	Death rate	Birth rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Tuberculosis Death-rate	
					Respiratory	Non- Respiratory
1881-1890	71,826	20.55	35.09	133	2.19	0.83
1891-1895	62,732	21.09	33.47	139	1.82	0.63
1896-1900	63,894	20.04	32.96	137	1.83	0.74
1901-1905	69,254	18.93	30.34	127	1.49	0.92
1906-1910	72,338	17.31	29.67	114	1.26	1.10
1911-1915	76,771	18.70	31.07	120	1.39	0.93
1916-1920	79,512	16.76	28.93	102	1.16	0.73
1921-1925	81,461	15.24	26.71	107	0.97	0.54
1926	81,558	13.74	23.87	90	0.98	0.34
1927	80,889	13.26	22.17	89	0.87	0.44
1928	79,204	15.74	24.05	120	0.80	0.34
1929	81,844	15.57	22.22	111	1.04	0.26
1930	79,223	14.20	23.83	96	0.88	0.30
1926-1930	80,543	14.50	25.22	101	0.91	0.33
1931	79,012	13.50	23.40	78	0.90	0.30
1932	79,387	14.63	21.47	121	0.66	0.36
1933	79,486	15.03	20.60	108	0.88	0.18
1934	79,605	12.90	20.86	89	0.79	0.21
1935	79,980	13.85	21.16	92	0.76	0.09
1931-1935	79,494	13.98	21.49	97	0.79	0.22
1936	80,524	13.73	20.29	101	0.63	0.28
1937	80,957	15.60	21.60	97	1.01	0.31
1938	81,297	12.81	20.24	75	0.79	0.30
1939	81,366	13.43	20.30	88	0.93	0.17
1940	79,629	15.27	19.7	82	0.92	0.30
1936-1940	80,754	14.16	20.42	88	0.85	0.27
1941	77,000	14.84	18.8	90	1.17	0.31
1942	74,300	13.95	20.1	104	1.15	0.33
1943	73,205	14.22	21.0	80	0.75	0.21
1944	73,378	13.50	20.5	81	0.94	0.46
1945	73,288	13.29	18.6	74	0.98	0.29
1941-1945	74,234	13.96	19.8	85	0.99	0.32
1946	75,231	12.9	20.7	62	0.96	0.14
1947	79,377	12.8	23.8	64	1.11	0.30
1948	79,470	11.7	21.2	61	1.23	0.19
1949	79,096	12.7	20.9	52	1.13	0.12
1950	80,291	11.8	20.1	48	0.67	0.16
1946-1950	78,693	12.4	21.3	57	1.02	0.18
1951	76,625	12.5	20.4	36	0.63	0.11
1952	77,048	11.6	18.6	36	0.36	0.07
1953	77,584	11.9	20.0	34	0.35	0.09
1954	77,533	12.4	20.6	43	0.37	0.06
1955	77,499	12.5	20.5	37	0.40	0.03
1951-1955	77,257	12.2	20.0	37	0.42	0.07
1956	77,748	11.8	20.9	41	0.23	0.04
1957	77,778	11.4	21.3	33	0.27	0.00
1958	77,967	11.3	20.5	36	0.21	0.00
1959	78,350	11.9	20.9	35	0.17	0.02
1960	78,069	12.2	21.2	31	0.18	0.00
1956-1960	77,982	11.7	21.0	35	0.21	0.01
1961	74,802	12.1	22.7	27	0.11	0.04
1962	74,607	13.2	22.8	33	0.15	0.00

TABLE IV.—SOURCES OF NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962

DISEASE	BY WHOM REPORTED							TOTAL
	House-holders	House-holders and Doctors	Doctors	Public Health Officers	School Authorities	Registrar	Midwives or Health Visitors	
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Chickenpox	416	—	7	—	26	—	—	449
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	55	23	—	—	—	78
Erysipelas	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	8
Food Poisoning	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	75
Jaundice, Acute Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Measles	57	—	3	—	9	—	1	70
German Measles	47	—	—	—	8	—	—	55
Mumps	226	1	—	—	97	—	—	324
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	—	—	111	—	—	9	—	120
Pneumonia, not otherwise notifiable	—	—	27	—	—	7	—	34
Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis, Acute	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	40
Scarlet Fever	6	—	17	—	3	—	—	26
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Whooping Cough	56	—	70	—	18	—	3	147
Total	808	1	434	23	161	16	4	1,447

TABLE V.—MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962

MONTH	Cerebro spinal Fever	Chickenpox	Diphtheria	Dysentery	Erysipelas	Food Poisoning	Jaundice, Acute Infective	Malaria	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	Pneumonia, Primary	Pneumonia, not Otherwise Notifiable	Poliomyelitis Acute	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Typhoid Fever & Paratyphoid	Whooping Cough	Total
January	—	113	—	2	1	5	—	—	2	2	14	—	—	7	5	—	—	12	2	—	12	177
February	—	41	—	7	1	—	—	—	2	—	13	—	—	22	9	—	1	6	—	—	8	110
March	1	19	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	31	—	—	19	3	—	—	3	1	1	1	81
April	—	13	—	2	2	6	—	—	11	2	21	—	—	5	4	—	1	4	4	—	2	77
May	1	26	—	4	—	12	—	—	21	7	35	—	—	9	3	—	—	5	1	—	10	134
June	—	14	—	2	—	20	—	3	5	8	16	—	—	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	78
July	—	11	—	3	1	1	—	—	11	—	4	—	—	6	1	—	2	4	—	—	—	59
August	—	11	—	6	2	7	—	1	5	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	5	1	15	57
September	—	16	—	4	—	14	—	—	1	3	19	1	—	9	1	—	2	1	1	—	14	86
October	—	45	—	1	—	7	—	—	4	2	52	—	—	11	1	—	2	1	3	—	13	142
November	—	82	—	6	—	3	—	—	5	6	66	—	—	5	3	—	—	1	4	—	28	209
December	1	58	—	40	1	—	—	—	3	23	51	—	2	16	2	—	1	1	5	—	33	237
Total	3	449	—	78	8	75	—	4	70	55	324	1	2	120	34	—	9	40	26	2	147	1,447

TABLE VI.

The following cases from the Burgh were removed to Gateside Infectious Diseases Hospital during the year:—

Disease	Number Admitted
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3
Chickenpox	5
Dysentery	33
Erysipelas	4
Food Poisoning	4
Malaria	4
Measles	3
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	92
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal	2
Pneumonia (not otherwise notifiable)....	25
Puerperal Fever	7
Scarlet Fever	2
Total	184

TABLE VII.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES RATES—1900-1962

YEAR	SCARLET FEVER			DIPHTHERIA			MEASLES			WHOPPING COUGH		
	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.	Incidence rate per 1,000	Death-rate per 1,000	Case Mortality rate per cent.
1900-1904	4.33	0.32	6.98	2.58	0.28	28.43	12.74	0.36	2.92	4.54	0.58	13.25
1905-1909	2.15	0.10	4.59	0.82	0.15	19.35	14.30	0.40	2.73	4.02	0.57	14.09
1910-1914	5.69	0.22	3.56	1.44	0.14	12.02	18.93	0.55	3.06	5.49	0.44	8.51
1915-1919	2.73	0.20	2.58	1.27	0.10	8.09	13.41	0.67	5.31	5.63	0.41	7.25
1920-1924	2.34	0.04	1.80	1.45	0.07	5.34	15.01	0.61	3.05	8.42	0.36	3.73
1925-1929	2.28	0.02	0.85	2.79	0.09	3.79	12.68	0.30	2.06	5.51	0.29	4.57
1930	3.61	0.08	2.35	1.57	0.06	3.87	25.09	0.34	1.35	6.24	0.18	2.92
1931	3.69	0.07	2.05	1.06	0.03	3.57	1.48	0.00	0.00	3.97	0.11	2.86
1932	10.69	0.12	1.17	1.44	0.05	3.47	38.04	0.90	2.38	3.30	0.06	1.90
1933	14.10	0.11	0.80	2.05	0.10	4.90	3.95	0.00	0.00	11.14	0.55	4.06
1934	5.40	0.05	0.93	2.31	0.18	8.15	21.30	0.15	0.70	1.64	0.06	3.81
1935	1.17	0.02	2.12	1.52	0.07	4.91	13.41	0.03	0.27	13.37	0.32	2.42
1936	0.96	0.01	1.23	1.34	0.02	1.85	11.25	0.04	0.44	1.39	0.01	0.89
1937	2.70	0.01	0.54	0.59	0.02	4.16	24.95	0.13	0.54	13.03	0.38	2.93
1938	6.44	0.07	1.14	1.04	0.03	3.52	1.21	0.02	2.02	1.89	0.02	1.29
1939	2.94	0.82	0.83	1.11	0.03	3.29	0.55	0.00	0.00	7.95	0.11	1.39
1940	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.62	0.05	3.10	28.99	0.07	0.25	11.07	0.18	1.70
1941	1.45	0.01	1.98	1.98	0.06	3.26	5.80	0.02	0.44	4.03	0.03	0.96
1942	2.51	0.01	0.53	2.03	0.03	1.98	12.23	0.00	0.00	1.17	0.53	4.59
1943	1.84	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.02	2.02	5.42	0.01	0.25	7.82	0.09	1.22
1944	0.96	0.00	0.00	1.53	0.00	0.00	27.09	0.06	0.25	5.95	0.10	1.83
1945	1.52	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.01	0.95	2.57	0.02	1.05	2.94	0.05	1.31
1946	1.74	0.00	0.00	0.89	0.03	4.54	12.15	0.01	0.10	6.39	0.01	0.20
1947	1.88	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.01	1.63	14.77	0.00	0.00	6.86	0.05	0.73
1948	4.03	0.01	0.31	0.79	0.00	0.00	6.63	0.01	0.18	0.49	0.00	0.00
1949	4.65	0.00	0.00	0.46	0.01	2.70	14.58	0.00	0.00	2.45	0.00	0.00
1950	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.00	1.96	0.01	0.63	8.85	0.01	0.14
1951	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	14.39	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.00	0.00
1952	1.23	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	7.27	0.01	0.18	5.41	0.01	0.24
1953	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.53	0.00	0.00	5.44	0.02	0.47
1954	1.19	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	10.16	0.00	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00
1955	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.54	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
1956	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.95	0.00	0.00	6.69	0.00	0.00
1957	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.13	0.48	8.86	0.04	0.44
1958	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.39	0.00	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
1959	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.14	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.00	0.00
1960	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.00	0.00
1961	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.00	0.00
1962	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	0.00	0.00	1.97	0.01	0.68